ed indigenously is high maily because of high cost of plants and high cost of inputs etc. The high cost of plants is due to relatively higher cost of infrastructural development and other fiscal reasons. The other reason for high cost of indigenous fertilizer is relatively lower capacity utilisation and higher consumption levels of some plants. With a view to improving capacity utilisation and achieving higher efficiency, Captive Power Plants have been/are being installed in public sector units. Similarly, debottlenecking, revamping modernisation/rehabilitation schemes are also being pursued.

Fertilizer plants to be set up during the Seventh Plan

1662. SHRI SUBAS MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the progress made so far in the setting up of various fertilizer plants during the Seventh Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Progress made so far in setting up of fertiliser Plants during the 7th Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Progress made so far
	Gas-Based Plants along HBJ Pipeline	
1	Vijaipur (National Fertilizers Ltd.)	Is under trial production.
2	Aonla (Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative)	Is to start trial production shortly.
3	Jagdishpur (Indo-Gulf Fertilizers & Chemicals Corporation)	Mechanical completion expected as per schedule in May, 1988
4	Sawaimadhopur (Aravali Fertilizers Ltd.)	Technical Collaboration agreement approved and is expected to be taken on record shortly. Zero date expected to commence as soon as environmental clearance is obtained by the promoters. Behind schedule. Expected to be completed by mid 1991.
5	Babrala (Tata Fertilizers Ltd.)	Promoters have taken preliminary steps etc. Data for environmental clearance submitted. LOI valid upto 27-3-1988. Behind schedule. Expected to be completed by mid 1991.
6	Shahjahanpur (Apee jay Fertilizers Ltd.)	LOI lapsed. Alternatives being explored.
	Other Projects	
7	Paradeep Phosphates	Phase-I completed on schedule and commercial production started in August, 1986. Phase-II is delayed and likely to be completed in April, 1989.
8.	Ammonium Sulphate Caprolactum Project (Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.)	The achievement has been 90% of the target so far. The project is expected to be commissioned by January, 1989.
9.	Namrup- III (Hindustan Fertilizers Corpn.)	Commissioned on 1-10-1987.

Sl., No.	Name of the Project	Progress made so far
10.	Amjhore Phosphateic Fertilizers Project (Pyrities, Phosphates & Checmicals Ltd.)	Under implementation and likely to be completed on schedule by Sept., 1989.
11.	Sikka Plant (Gujarat State Fertilizer Company).	DAP Project is under trail production.
12.	Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	DAP Project has been completed.
13.	Godavari Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	DAP Promejct is under trial production.
14.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company Ltd. ANP & CAN.	Technical Collaboration agreements have been approved. Project is likely to be completed in December, 1988 or early 1989.
15.	Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Likely to be completed by early 1991.
16.	Deepak Fertilizers & Petrochemicals Ltd. ANP.	Letter of Intent was issued on 3-4-87. Draft Technical agreements are under consideration of the Govt.

Agriculture Technology to abridge Regional disparity

1663. SHRI SUBAS MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the agriculture technology developed so far has improved the agricultural production but has not abridged the regional disparities in agricultural production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Improved agricultural technologies have been evolved for increasing agricultural production for all crops/areas. In case of irrigated farming, however, technologies have been more pronuonced and productive vis-a-vis Dry land agriculture and problem areas like flood prone, salt affected areas etc. In order to increase the foodgrains production in the country rapidly, the extension systems also concentrated on more potentially productive areas vix-a-vis other areas. Now having achieved self-sufficiency in food, the Government is taking remedial measures for correcting the regional imbalances.

Programmes for dairy animals

1664. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the outlines of the programmes through which small, marginal and other farmers are encouraged to own and raise their dairy animals; and

(b) what has been the State-wise outcome of these programmes during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Small and Marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other farmers are encouraged to own and raise dairy animals through credit support from commercial, cooperative, regional rural and land development banks. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides refinance support to all these financing banks for such credit sup-